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                     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                     EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
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                         ALEXANDRIA DIVISION
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    UNITED STATES, et al., : Civil Action No.: 1:23-cv-108
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                  Plaintiff, :
                               : Friday, October 27, 2023: Alexandria, Virginia
 5
          versus
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     GOOGLE LLC,
                                : Pages 1-15
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                  Defendant.
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             The above-entitled motions hearing was heard before
     the Honorable John F. Anderson, United States Magistrate
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     Judge. This proceeding commenced at 11:12 a.m.
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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Calling Civil Action Matter 3 Number 23-cv-108, United States, et al. versus Google LLC. 4 MR. MENE: Good morning, Your Honor. Gerard Mene 5 with the U.S. Attorney's Office. 6 MS. WOOD: Good morning, Your Honor. Julia Wood 7 from the DOJ. With me, my colleague, Michael Freeman, who 8 will be arguing today. 9 THE COURT: Good morning. 10 MR. FREEMAN: Good morning, Your Honor. 11 MR. HARRISON: Good morning, Your Honor. 12 Jonathan Harrison from the Virginia Attorney General's 13 Office on behalf of the plaintiff states. 14 THE COURT: Thank you. 15 MR. REILLY: Good morning, Your Honor. Craig Reilly on behalf of defendant, Google, together with 16 17 my co-counsel, Jeannie Rhee and Heather Milligan from the 18 Paul, Weiss firm. And with the Court's permission, Ms. Rhee 19 will address the Court this morning. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Well, surprisingly, the briefs 21 were small in this matter, so I've had plenty of time to 22 review them fully and completely. 2.3 I'll hear from plaintiffs. I've just got to say, 2.4 I -- when I made my comments about coming back to the Court, 25 it was not we just want these; it's, you have to show me 3

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     something as to why they're really needed.
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     providing me with lists of, you know, the numbers of
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     documents, and that there are a lot of documents that this
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     person is a custodian to, you know, really doesn't -- I'm
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     not finding that persuasive. And I suspect every document
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     that got produced in this case could prompt one to want to
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     ask somebody a question on it. Okay. So the idea that we
     got a lot of documents, and this person is a custodian, and
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     we would like to ask them questions about it really isn't
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     good cause, at least in my view, of opening up discovery and
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     allowing two more depositions.
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               So, tell me, why isn't there more meat on the
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    bones here as to these two individuals and what it is that
     these new documents -- and you've deposed one already in the
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     investigation --
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               MR. FREEMAN: Yes. Certainly, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Go ahead.
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               MR. FREEMAN: I think I can place some meat on the
    bones of what we have found to date, but also why it's not
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     laid out in detail in the papers.
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               The first is, it's an ongoing process of discovery
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     review. What we have marked as highly relevant of these two
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     custodians in the late productions, we have endeavored to
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     then go back and check if they had been produced before in
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     duplicates or near duplicates, meaning that the relevant
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language had not been disclosed previously, or that
95 percent of the words are not not similar. So it's an
automated process to determine that they're new.

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But to answer your question about whether they are -- about what's new about these particular things and why they're not in the appropriate filings is, why should Google, the defendant, have the advantage of seeing the deposition strategy of the plaintiffs beforehand? Because I think it's important to know why we're here today, is that we are here today because Google violated the discovery order, and, quite frankly, gave more documents now than before.

But to answer you question, Your Honor, we are prepared today to, as we noted in our papers, to provide the highly-relevant documents to the Court for review to show and explain to you the relevance in what we didn't know and what we want to ask them moving forward.

Also, we are prepared to forgo affirmative use of two prior depositions that we took in this case to still limit the number to the ten depositions, and we think that will limit the prejudice to the plaintiffs by also not giving us any sort of benefit of the 12 documents.

And the reason why these two particular people are important, Your Honor, they were under serious consideration prior to discovering the discovery violation. In

1 particular, Mr. Sinaniyev is a current vice president of 2 engineering, and, therefore, can fill the gap from the close 3 of the investigation until present day. And then 4 Mr. Bellack had always been on the plaintiffs' radar as a 5 potential deponent. He was deposed in the investigation 6 phase, and, therefore when we were deciding --7 THE COURT: When was he deposed in the 8 investigation phase? 9 MR. FREEMAN: I don't have the precise date for 10 Your Honor. I could certainly get that to you. But in the 11 year 2020. 12 What's important then is, while we looked at the new documents, we were severely handicapped and thought 13 14 there were not that many new documents to ask him questions 15 about. But that was before we knew that Google was sitting 16 on a trove of 83,000 new Bellack documents. And because of 17 that late disclosure, that would have ultimately tipped the 18 scales in favor of deposing Mr. Bellack, had we known then 19 what we know now. 20 And, therefore, we don't think we should be 21 prejudiced further due to the discovery violation for an 22 occurrence that we had no part in and actually took an 2.3 affirmative step to try to avoid. That Google should not be rewarded by handicapping the plaintiffs of who we can depose 2.4 25 by their significant late disclosures.

1 THE COURT: I'm a little concerned about the 2 government's position of, we can't tell you what's relevant 3 because we don't want to tip the other side off about what 4 we think is relevant. 5 MR. FREEMAN: Just to be clear --6 THE COURT: I mean, that's, in essence -- what 7 you're saying is you can't present evidence to me to support 8 your motion to show good cause, because if you told me any of the specifics, they would know what you're going to want 9 10 to ask, you know, these two people. 11 MR. FREEMAN: I think there's two things, Your 12 Honor. We are prepared to show the Court, as we indicated 13 in an ex parte proceeding, but to what end would that have? 14 We would present a document to you to show the 15 evidence. Inevitably, Google would challenge that or say it 16 was related to some previously produced document, and the 17 Court would not be further enlightened as to whether -- how 18 relevant this particular document is. 19 The substance of these documents are dense and 20 unique to this particular field, and, therefore, someone 21 coming in from the outside looking in, it would be very 22 difficult to determine the relevancy of that particular 2.3 document. And I think it's clear that one document or one 2.4 email or one particular offhanded comment could actually 25 tilt the favor of deposing that particular person.

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               THE COURT: Well, there are probably dozens of
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     people that you could make an identical argument about;
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     right?
               MR. FREEMAN: I'm not sure the number is that
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    high, but I understand your point, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT:
                           I mean, I'm -- the idea was that if
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     you were going to come in and ask for more depositions than
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     we had agreed and set and modified and all these things,
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     you're going to have to show me good cause for it. And just
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     coming in and saying, you know, we got a lot of documents,
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     we got a lot more documents, I don't have any declarations
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     indicating that, you know, a decision maker would have made
     this decision otherwise. I mean, I'm a little at a loss as
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     to how you think the Court can find good cause based on, you
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     know, the number of documents and that, you know, they have
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     relevant information and you would like to ask somebody
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     about those documents.
               MR. FREEMAN: Well, I think the percentage, even
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     of all documents in this particular case, including the
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     investigation, more than half were disclosed after September
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     the 8th.
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               THE COURT: Are they substantive? Do they have
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     information in them? You're just giving me numbers, and
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     you've said, you know, they've got relevant information that
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     you would like to ask somebody about.
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               MR. FREEMAN: We're happy to provide a declaration
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     if that would enlighten the Court.
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               THE COURT: Well, it's your motion. I mean, I
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     don't tell you how to file a motion. I don't tell you --
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     you know, you brought this to the Court's attention. You
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     knew that you were going to have to establish good cause to
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     do it. And I have to decide the motion based on the records
     that's in front of me, and there's nothing here.
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               MR. FREEMAN: I understand, Your Honor. I think
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     it's important, though, that -- to level the playing field.
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     That Google had the opportunity to make their decisions of
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     who to depose on timely and complete production, and we
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     don't believe that it's appropriate and that we are severely
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     prejudiced by the idea that 2 million documents were
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     disclosed after September 8th, but not just that,
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     particularly to these two defendants. And as we had
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     indicated before, there are substantive information within
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     the late disclosed documents that are new and never seen
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    before, and we are prepared to show the Court and establish
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     the relevancy, but we don't think this should be a windfall
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     for Google in terms of getting documents prior to a
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     deposition that they wouldn't ordinarily have.
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               As we indicated in the papers, in the ordinary
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     course, we would not have to produce anything to Google to
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     establish who we want to depose and why we want to depose
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The only reason why we're in here is because of the
discovery violation, and, therefore, they shouldn't get an
extra benefit or reward for their own discovery violation.
We think that, therefore, it's fair and equitable to say
that these two particular deponents we would have deposed if
they did timely production, which they did not, and,
therefore, we are just -- not a reward or windfall for the
plaintiffs, but actually just putting us back on equal
footing as if the discovery violation had not occurred.
          THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from opposing
counsel.
          MR. FREEMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
          THE COURT: I take it when you say you want to not
use -- I'm sorry. I've got one -- two other depositions.
You want to permanently use two other depositions. Which
two of those that you're saying you wouldn't use?
          MR. FREEMAN: That would be Mr. Timothy Craycroft
and Mr. Rahul Srinivasan, which was mentioned in Google's
response.
          THE COURT: All right.
          MS. RHEE: Your Honor, when the Court said back on
September 15th that plaintiffs' request for four additional
depositions for the four that have already been taken was
going to be denied and that there wasn't going to be a carte
blanche do-over, there needed to be good cause shown for any
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additional deposition request, that was the standard that needed to be met. This pleading and this motion doesn't meet that standard.

The measures that DOJ is now positing, that the two depositions that have already been taken, that they have decided now, after the fact, because those depositions they have before them, and perhaps DOJ doesn't like what they got, and so, therefore, they're going to not reopen them and they're happy to walk away from them is beside the point. At the time that they took them, they made the determination that those individuals were relevant, that they were important, and they took those.

More importantly, Your Honor, particularly with respect to Mr. Craycroft, not only was he a Google witness, but before he joined Google, he had been a senior Amazon executive for 15 years prior. And for the 170 pages of the deposition that DOJ took, there were no less then 188 references to Amazon, and of the five documents that Google introduced in that deposition, four of those five were Amazon custodial documents, because Mr. Craycroft had been a designated custodian for Amazon during that time.

And so what Google chose to -- or what DOJ chose to do with respect to what they had available was to use some of their time in order to ask Mr. Craycroft about his prior time at Amazon. And that was entirely their

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prerogative, and that was entirely their determination. so that is something that has nothing to do with the post-production documents, that has nothing to do with now what they're seeking here in terms of the do-over or the potential swap. Just taking their motion on its face, the Court is right to just say that a recitation of the volume of documents is insufficient. What we set out in our opposition is that DOJ was well aware of Mr. Bellack. DOJ had over 90,000 preexisting documents, and then an additional -- and here we have a dispute with respect to count. They say they only had 6,000 litigation production documents; we actually, by our count, see that there were almost 15,000 additional documents. But none of that is actually relevant, because, again, as the Court rightly notes, it's not about the numbers; it's all about what's relevant in them. And the standard should be what is so new and material. And what DOJ just told you today is, they're not sure, because they are still running the analysis. They don't know in the new post-produced documents what is new and what is material because they are still trying to see what the dupe looks like, and so they're not willing to proffer, and they're not in a position to proffer what is it about the post-ingestion site production that they didn't know previously when the complaint, the press, Mr. Bellack's

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preexisting documents well known to DOJ certainly at the
time of their investigation, at the time that they deposed
them, at the time that they drafted the complaint, they were
well, well aware.
          And with that, Your Honor, unless there are
further questions, I think the record and the pleadings
speak for themselves.
          THE COURT: Is there anything else from the
government?
          MR. FREEMAN: The plaintiffs were severely
prejudiced by this late disclosure, and there are certain
things that cannot be undone. One of the few things that
the Court can do to limit that prejudice is to grant these
two particular motions.
          And I believe it's unfair to suggest that we have
to go through all of the documents, including productions as
late as last night, to make that analysis before the Court.
And that there were key admissions, as we know, in those
documents already that ultimately would have tipped our
scale, and we think to eliminate the prejudice as much as
possible, we believe that the request for relief is
appropriate.
          THE COURT: Well, you know, I think I have, in
earlier hearings, expressed my concern about the document
production by the defendant in this case. I addressed it
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initially, and, you know, I told the parties that I was open to considering allowing additional depositions if the record established good cause for doing that.

You know, we all knew there were going to be a lot of new documents being produced at that time, and my intention, maybe not expressed as well as it probably should have been, was that if you were going to seek to take additional depositions, that you would have to show me who and why. And I know the who, but I'm not -- I don't think the record is sufficient for me to establish the why in this case.

You know, I am positive that there were a lot of new documents that had never been seen before that were produced in the millions of documents that have been produced, and I suspect that they are all relevant and that a number of them have certain people as custodians. But, you know, there has to be more than just that to get to the point of where I would allow you to reopen discovery and take additional depositions as to, you know, what their job duties are, what their responsibilities are, what the new information is related to that makes it significant enough for me to do this. And the idea that the government somehow wants to hide that information from the defendant is concerning.

I mean, you know, the issues in this case ought to

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be pretty well known by now, and the idea that, you know,
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     this -- you've got a lot of new documents about this issue
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     from this person in order to establish opening up a
     discovery -- and, you know, you may argue about it, I may
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     not understand it, but I can at least decide it based on a
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     record as to, you know, whether it really has some substance
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     to it.
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               So based on the record that's in front of me, I
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     feel compelled to deny the motion to require these two
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     additional depositions. Okay.
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               Thank you. Court will be adjoined.
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                 (Proceedings adjourned at 11:32 a.m.)
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14
     I certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate
15
     transcription of my stenographic notes.
                                      cephanie Austin
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                               Stephanie M. Austin, RPR, CRR
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